

# DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 6.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1877.

NO. 140.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

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All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, in United States coin. Monthly advertisements payable at the end of the month.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Arrivals and departures of trains and stages a day.

RENO:

GOING WEST.

Central Pacific Express train arrives at 2:30 A.M. and leaves 2:50 A.M.

Central Pacific immigrant train arrives at 4:10 A.M. and leaves at 4:40 A.M.

GOING WEST.

Central Pacific express train arrives at 11:40 P.M. and leaves at 12:15 A.M.

Central Pacific immigrant train arrives at 2:10 P.M. and leaves at 2:45 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

Virginia and Truckee express train arrives at 9 P.M. Leaves at 7:15 A.M.

Virginia and Truckee freight trains arrive at 1 A.M. and 3 P.M.; leaves at 7:30 A.M. 12:45 P.M. and 5 P.M.

LOCAL PASSENGERS.

Leaves Reno for San Francisco at 9:05 P.M. Arrive in Reno from San Francisco at 7 A.M.

GOING NORTH.

Hammond & Wilson's stages leaves for Susanville at 8 A.M.; returning at 6 P.M. Fare \$12.

Love and Apples.

Dialogue on a St. Lawrence steam-boat between a young American married couple, tender, yet practical, who are eating apples:

He, taking a bite of his apple—Rosy, my Rosy, will you love me always?

She, taking a bite of hers—Why shouldn't I always love you, my darling James? You have given me such lovely diamonds.

He—My income allows it, precious; salt pork has gone up.

She—May it always be as constant as your affection.

He, tenderly—You can count upon it every day at ten minutes to five, when we are installed in our New York mansion.

She—No, in our hotel. A hotel is more comfortable, and one isn't bothered with servants.

He—But when we begin to have children—

She—We will put 'em into business.

He—in the cradle?

She, finishing her apple—No, later along. Have you any more apples, my love?

He—pocketful, my beloved.

She, taking the apple he hands her—Won't you have half of it?

He, producing another from his pocket—No, I prefer a whole one.

She—James, you are my life.

He—Roar, you are my eternity.

The largest music box in the world has recently been finished at Geneva, Switzerland. Its beautiful ebony case is buffet shaped, as large as a full sized sideboard, and inlaid with zinc and brass work, and ornamented with bronze chiseling and plates. The interior of this remarkable box is a perfect marvel of mechanical ingenuity; it includes all the latest improvements for selecting tunes, a patent moderator, etc., and is finished with flute basso, drum-bells and castanets. The repertoire consists of 132 tunes supplied by 11 cylinders, (each of them being six inches in diameter and 26 inches long. Notwithstanding its Brobdingnagian dimensions, this instrument like others of its kind, performs automatically—when the Kiedive desires to treat himself to a concert he needs only to touch a spring, and if His Highness should grow weary of his 132 tunes, he has but to communicate with the manufacturers, who can speedily supply him with the materials for a few additional hundreds. The price to be paid for this wonderful box is only about four thousand dollars. It is the result of about eighteen months' assiduous labor.

A ROCHESTER woman wore in the streets a ball-room costume—a dress with short sleeves and low at the bosom. A crowd followed her, and she was arrested for disturbing the public peace. She proved, in Court, that she was respectable, and that her conduct in the street was decorous. Her lawyer argued that a dress that might be worn in a ball-room by daylight without impropriety, was fit to be worn in the street by day-light. She was released; subsequently, when she made another appearance in the same attire, she was arrested, and committed to an asylum for the insane.

In Paris eighty miles of the telegraph wires are laid in the sewers.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Republican Party—The New President—The Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1877.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Is to-day, as it always has been, the party of intelligence, of patriotism, and of justice, and it has occasion for using all of those qualities when considering the open acts of the new administration, and the quick offense that many Republicans have taken thereto. It is not only the mere interest of the party that is involved, but the best interests of the country, and peculiarly the welfare of that large class in the South whose freedom was the result of the war. That President Hayes has in view all the rights of all the people is not denied or doubted. That those experienced and able men who are taking issue with him in his anticipated Southern policy, are at least equally patriotic and equally informed, can not be questioned. The Republican party has never disgraced the honest devotion to country and party of Senator Blaine, or Senator Morton, or Senator Hamlin, or Senator Cameron or of any of the other conscientious gentlemen who are understood to look with misgivings at the indicated policy of the administration.

The minor evils also that would fall upon the country if such another nightmare as that of 1868-69-70 possessed it, are multitudinous. The

INHARMONIOUS WORKING

Of the Executive and Legislative branches at that time led to a demoralization in the civil service that has left its malign results, in some respects, to this day. It postponed the pacification of the South. It injured the trade and industries of the country. It shook the faith of many at home, and abroad, in a Republican form of Government. Wise men, patriotic men, good men, whether in the White House, the Senate or scattered throughout the land, will be slow to invite the return of such a time. The warmest friend of President Hayes will not probablyendorse all the

CABINET APPOINTMENTS

Just made. The warmest friend of Mr. Blaine would perhaps prefer that he should have left out the more excited portions of his speeches calling for the recognition of Paskard and Chamberlain. Legally he may have been right, and still have aggravated rather than relieved the troubles of those he sought to benefit. In the language of General Grant, while it is possible to have peace in the party, "let us have peace!" It may be that there is

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That has undeniably shown itself here, and that hope is shared by many. A few days, at most, will decide. Senator Blaine is said never to have appeared to a better personal advantage than in his discussion with Senator Bayard on yesterday. To-day it is likely that the debate upon confirming several members of the Cabinet, Schurz, Key, etc., will be in executive session, and not open to the public, but it is hardly possible for many days to pass without further and animated discussion of the situation.

The oldest inhabitant speaks enthusiastically of the ceremonies of

INAUGURATION DAY.

The crowd was great, unprecedently great, but the best of order was maintained. The appearance and manner of President Hayes created a most favorable impression.

There is a dignity about the man that neither pen nor pencil had led the public to expect. While there was less enthusiasm, perhaps than at Grant's first inauguration, there was universal good feeling. The President's kindness of manner, will make him personally popular with those

who go often to the White House, as many do who have no thought of

political business with the President.

Mrs. Hayes also made a favorable impression on all. The unvarying kindness of Mrs. Grant and the ladies she had around her, will evidently be repeated and make the White House society popular for four years more.

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## DRUGS, ETC.

## A GENEROUS PROPOSAL.

Messrs. Mackay & Fair have done something a little out of the usual order of things and for which they are entitled to much credit. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Storey county yesterday a proposition was made by Judge Hillyer, on behalf of Messrs. Mackay & Fair, who offered in their individual capacity to pay quarterly into the general and school funds of the county an amount of money sufficient to run the county and schools, without interruption, until the decision in the suits now pending to test the constitutionality of the bullet tax law. Judge Hillyer appeared on behalf of Messrs. Mackay & Fair, and explained that the sole object of his clients in making this offer was to keep the schools running and to keep the county unembarrassed. The sum or sums to be paid to the county, according to the proposed agreement, could be credited to the California and Consolidated Virginia Mining Companies, in case the suit was decided against them. In the meantime, the money thus paid in would bear no interest, and the tax levy to be made in April could be greatly lessened. The first tender is \$80,000 and they also obligate themselves to advance to the said Board of Commissioners for the same uses on the first Monday of June, September and December, 1877, and the first Monday of March, 1878, an amount equal to fifty cents on each \$100 of the value of the bullet, which during the quarter preceding shall have been produced from the mines of the Consolidated Virginia Mining Company and the California Mining Company. The making of such advances will enable the Board to fix the rate of taxation for the present year at not exceeding fifty cents on the hundred dollars of valuation, for general county and school purposes. The proposition will no doubt be accepted.

JUDGE J. C. HASTINGS, of San Francisco, intends asking the consent of the California Legislature to a scheme by which he will deposit \$100,000 with the State Treasurer, upon condition that the State shall pay seven per cent. per annum for ever to the University of California, for the maintenance of one or two professorships of law. This sum of \$7,000 per annum is to be divided into two parts, one of four thousand and one of three thousand dollars. The first amount is to be used to purchase the nucleus of a library, and the second amount to go to the salary of a professor.

POSTMASTER GENERAL Key has appointed H. T. Sperry agent in charge of the stamp-on-envelope works at Hartford, Connecticut. Sperry was one of Postmaster-General Jewell's appointees, but was removed soon after Jewell retired from the Cabinet.

Geo. W. DODGE has obtained, in Oakland, Cal., a verdict of \$10,000 against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the killing of his son at Oakland Point. The jury found that the accident was due to the carelessness of the engineer of the train.

THE town of Calico, in Indian Territory, is in the possession of a gang of outlaws. They attacked a freight train on the 11th, and in the fight which ensued an ex-Marshall named Donnelly was killed.

JOHN C. FULL, of Unionville, is very sick. At latest accounts, a change for the better had taken place in his condition and it is hoped that he will be able to leave his room in a few days.

Mc DONALD has reconsidered his determination to give up the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and accept that of Foreign Relations.

The first strawberries of the season have arrived at Virginia City. They were shipped from San Francisco and were very fine. They sell readily at \$1.25 per pound.

The branches of the Virginia and Truckee railroad are longer than the main trunk. A map of it will presently present the appearance of a tarantula.

## THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY SOUTH.

There was no portion of the inaugural address of President Hayes that cheered and encouraged the conservative and reformatory classes in politics so much as his utterances in regard to the conciliation and pacification of the Southern States. This position of the President met with a cordial and sympathetic response from every liberal and patriotic heart in the nation. And the fact that Mr. Hayes devoted a large and really disproportionate space in his inaugural address to the restoration of the South, proved conclusively that he made it a subject of deep reflection; that he thoroughly sympathized with the people of that section, and that the leading policy of his administration would be to restore good order, contentment and prosperity in the ex-slave States. Yet the developments of the past few days would seem to indicate that the President's policy is not exactly what we bargained for. It looks to us as though he wanted to accomplish too much at once. The announcement that he intends to withdraw the military from South Carolina and Louisiana next week is taking a step yet hardly called for, and we trust the Cabinet in its discussion and determination by the Government in the matter of deciding what course is necessary to take in relation to the State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina will find it advisable to persuade the Executive that he must not expect to accomplish the reformation of the South in a week or two.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—President Hayes reviewed the procession, the bands as they passed playing "Hail to the Chief." Hayes will not Appoint Relations to Office.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Tribune's Washington special says, among the unsuccessful candidates for the United States Marshalship for the Northern District of Illinois, was Amer Stillwell. He was admitted to a private audience with the President, and presented his papers. The President looked through them all, and then, looking Stillwell in the face, said: "Your papers are all unexceptionable. There is nothing in your record which does not seem to show that you are fully qualified for the position, but there is one insuperable objection to your appointment to any Federal office; that is, your wife is a favorite const of Mrs. Hayes." Stillwell left the Presidential office convinced that the fact which many thought would insure his appointment had rendered his defeat inevitable.

Railroad Competition in the East.

CHICAGO, March 17.—When the new passenger rates to New York from the West were announced by the Passenger Agents, who met in St. Louis, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad refused to accept the advance, and continued to sell tickets at the old rates, \$18. This action is understood to be in furtherance of the Vanderbilt policy in the New York Central competition. It was expected that the Lake Shore would soon agree to the advance; but that not being done, the old roads will undoubtedly return to the old figures in a few days.

A Reasonable Request.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A delegation of prominent business men called upon the President to-day asking the appointment of two out of three of the Commissioners of this district from among citizens whose interests are identified with the prosperity of the district.

Fred. Douglass Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate confirmed the nomination of Frederick Douglass as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, and Henry Fink, of Milwaukee, as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

They Object.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Bar Association of the District of Columbia last night appointed a committee to wait upon the Senate and protest against the confirmation of Frederick Douglass as Marshal of the District.

President pro tem. of the Senate.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Washington special says it is uncertain whether any further attempt will be made to sell to the President pro tem., and should the Senate adjourn sine die to-morrow, probably it will be left without a temporary presiding officer. Ferry is expected to return to-morrow, and if he is present and a nomination should be made, he will undoubtedly be chosen. Not

much interest is manifested by the Republican Senators in the selection of a President pro tem. for the occasion.

The jury in the case of Dupaix vs. the Lincoln Mining Company in Beaver, Utah, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$25,000.

## TELEGRAPHIC MELANGE.

## MOST IMPORTANT ITEMS IN YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

## St. Patrick's Day.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day dawned bright and cheerful, and though the ground was covered with heavy snow, processions formed in various parts of the city at an early hour, and after church services had been held, paraded the streets to the number of about 8,000. Among the notable features of the procession were the Second Regiment, various Catholic temperance societies and other civil organizations.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Police Commissioners gave orders that the streets be thoroughly cleaned for the processionists of to-day, but a snow-storm coming up last evening and continuing throughout the night, made the clearing impossible. However, the Irishmen in line, which is not as extended as that of previous years, are as enthusiastic as ever. Neither bands nor banners are as numerous as heretofore.

The United States and Irish flags floated in unison from many flag-staffs. The day will be closed by balls and banquets.

Brooklyn and other adjoining cities had parades, with the atmosphere and temperature as uncomfortable as that of New York.

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## TURNING INQUIRIES TO PROFIT.

As the people in eastern Nevada are much bothered by the depredations of squirrels, we publish the following from an exchange, showing how they can be made a profit:

If we could make these destructive squirrels of some commercial value we should take a long step on the way of their extermination. We are not sure that this matter has been sufficiently investigated. It seems to us that both skin and carcass can be utilized if some one can hit upon the right way to do it. Take the skins for instance. We propose to discover if possible whether they cannot be used by the glove makers. We are aware that local manufacturers have not done much with them, but we believe that the Eastern and foreign manufacturers, with their genius for the utilization of materials, could work them to advantage. We have the names of a number of extensive glove manufacturers who exhibited at the Centennial, and we shall send them this issue and invite them to correspond with us if they are willing to make experiments with California squirrels, if dry hides are furnished them, and report to us if they find them of any value.

It is also possible that the meat of the squirrels may be put to profitable use and sold as canned meat. The Chinese in some places make good use of the carcasses. Many people tell us they have used them and they are far better than rabbits and are especially, when well dressed, at most seasons of the year. If canned and put upon the market in good shape we see no reason why they would not sell well. An Englishman assures us that the "canned squirrel fruit" would sell well in England where squirrel pie is considered a rare delicacy.

There are other uses to which the parts of the animal might be put if the necessary skill and enterprise should be put to the task. If some manufacturing company should send an agent out here to study the question we think they could learn something to the advantage of their trade. There certainly seems a chance for some one to take the matter up and push it a little and get a system of trapping, preserving and selling or manufacturing. Such a solution of the question would keep down the increase of these varmints. Think of canned or pickled squirrel, or squirrel skin gloves, purses, etc., squirrel tail brushes, dusters, etc.

## THE COMSTOCK AND STOCKS.

From the Enterprise of the 17th we clip the annexed:

It is difficult to account for the break which has occurred in the stock market during the past week. Its main feature was the decline in Overman. There are various theories advanced to account for this. Some attribute it to a disagreement between the large holders of that stock, which resulted in a sale of several thousand shares. Others say that the break was attributable to an anticipated assessment of \$5.

But we have heard, no one attempt to account for the fact that the entire list should be so seriously affected. The decline in Overman doubtless had a depressing influence on many other stocks, but when it is considered that the decline flew directly in the face of the favorable reports of experts upon the bonanza mines, the question why becomes a conundrum as difficult to solve as that of the blue glass theory.

There is a manifest desire on the part of some of the heavy operators to short stocks. This, together with the influence of such journals as the San Francisco Chronicle to bear them when there is no reason for it, intimidates the public. They fear the bears may be successful and hence are afraid to touch any securities. Under these circumstances, a heavy sale of any particular stock must have a tendency to break that stock, or even to cause it to fall by its own weight.

California street is soon, however, to be reinforced by several heavy operators who have been absent, and the sooner they come the better. We need men who will invest their means and aid to lift the market. Not that every bear movement is to be depreciated. When sufficient cause is found therefore, when prices are inflated beyond values, there is as much justice in knocking down securities as in sending them up when values increase.

As things are now, we sympathize with the people and with the brokers, for both have had a hard road to travel. It is not pleasant for a broker to be compelled to call upon his clients for more m'd, when they have been doing not much else for the past twelve months. But "self-preservation is the first law of nature."

The general mining situation is not materially changed from that presented a week ago. Justice has put on another will, and the Trojan has commenced producing bullion. The Julia Consolidated has run a south drift into ore which almost pays mining and milling. The report of the experts show the Big Bonanza to be all right, and so on along the line the prospects are continually improving.

CLEARING OFF THE DENT.—The Catholics of Eureka have formed a society for the purpose of clearing off the debt of their church, and funds are steadily coming in for that object. Each member pays a stated monthly sum, which, in the aggregate, makes about \$75 to \$100 per month. This will soon place them out of debt and reduce the expenses of the congregation.—*Eureka Rep.*

## GREY &amp; ISAACS' ADVERTISEMENT.

**\$20,000!**

## NEW SPRING STOCK OF

## DRY GOODS,

## FANCY GOODS,

## MILLINERY,

## CARPETS,

## OILCLOTHS,

## WALL PAPER,

AND

## GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

## GREY &amp; ISAACS'.

We take pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Reno and vicinity that we have now received our entire Spring stock, which will be found upon examination to be most complete in every department, having been selected with the greatest care and taste. We can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that ladies can now make their purchases at our establishment cheaper than the same goods can be purchased from any San Francisco house. Our stock is so varied and extensive that it would be useless to attempt to enumerate it, therefore we cordially invite the ladies to call and examine our vast and most elegant assortment of goods, being assured that at all times they will receive our most courteous and polite attention whether purchasing or otherwise.

Very Respectfully,

**GREY & ISAACS.**

## READE! READE! READE!

## READE!

## READE!

## READE! WALNUT, CHAMBER

## And PARLOR SEATS,

Having now fully determined to visit his native land once more, THOMAS BARNETT, of the firm of

## LOUNGE, WARDROBES, ETC.

As we import directly from the East we are able to manufacture all standard furniture at greatly reduced rates.

Undertaking in all its Branches a Specialty.

1621-14 GRIFFITH & CO.

JACOB PRESCOTT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Millinery and Household Furnishing Goods.

CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC. ETC.

I offer my entire stock of the above goods at less than cost, for cash, in order to make room for a new stock of Spring goods.

Commercial Row, Reno, (Next door to Post Office.)

## STAR MARKET.

GEORGE SCHAEFER.....Proprietor, Sierra Street, near Third.

I keep constantly on hand a large supply of choice

BEEF, VEAL,

MUTTON, PORK,

SAUSAGE, ETC.

Which will be sold at the lower market rates. Particular pains taken to please customers. Give me a call. (Geo. Schaefer.)

1600 Cooks' Building, and is now prepared to do all work in his line promptly and satisfactorily.

W. S. SAWERS.

1600 SAWERS.

SANDERS & CO., (Odd Fellows Building, Virginia Street.)

CLOTHES MADE AND REPAIRED AT SHORT ORDER AND

AT REASONABLE RATES.

A GOOD STOCK OF CLOTHES ON HAND.

Special attention given to cleaning and repairing.

Thankful for past favors I respectfully solicit your patronage.

8. BERNWIN.

1600 Bernwin.

FROM FINE JOB PRINTING CALL this office.

FLOWER POT, ETC. ETC.

1600



## WILLIAM ALMON WHEELER.

Vice President of the United States.

William A. Wheeler, like President Hayes, springs from an old Puritan stock, famous for brave deeds and noble works. Both are derived from Vermont parentage. Grandfather Wheeler was in the first Concord Fife, and throughout the Revolutionary struggle Mr. Wheeler's maternal grandfather, William Woodward, fought in the ranks of the Patriots.

William A. Wheeler was born June 30, 1819, at Malone, New York. Poverty and hardships was the lot of his boyhood. His father, Almon Wheeler, a lawyer by profession, had died when William was but eight years old. His mother, Eliza Woodward Wheeler, a noble Christian woman, of gentle manners, but "of great force of character," upon the death of her husband, reckoned as her sole wealth an inumbered estate valued at \$300. Her native energy and abiding faith in Heaven sustained her in her troubles. By her labor in keeping boarders, she maintained her little family, and assisted and encouraged William in acquiring an education, first in the district schools and then at the University of Vermont. Thus encouraged, his own sterling qualities, his energy, perseverance, and endurance, supplied the rest. In Winter he taught school and "boarded around," in Summer he labored at farming, pursuing his studies the while. He was in the class of 1842.

Under Mr. Asa Hawcall he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and by his abilities and industry soon achieved a high reputation and success as "a keen advocate and wise counselor." As a Whig in politics, he in 1846 was elected district attorney; in 1849 and again in 1850 he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1850 and 1860 to the State Assembly. When the old Whig party fell under the intrigues of slavery, Mr. Wheeler entered the ranks of freedom; he joined the Republican party. In 1856 he actively and zealously labored for the election of Fremont, and in 1860 for that of Abraham Lincoln. In 1856, during the "Border Ruffian" raiding in Kansas, his sympathy was with the victims of proslavery tyranny. He, in 1856, while at Chicago, contributed \$100 to the fund "for distributing material aid to our hunted and oppressed brethren" in Kansas, and in 1860, upon the firing on Fort Sumpter, contributed \$1,000 for the relief of soldiers' families.

In the Thirty-seventh, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses he acted as a R. representative. He was chairman of the Committees of Commerce and the Pacific Railroad; was a member of the Belknap impeachment committee, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and as a member of the committee on Southern affairs was the author of the Louisiana adjustment, known as the "Wheeler compromise." As a banker and railroad manager he has acquired a handsome reputation for business ability, tact and integrity, and in every relation, under all circumstances, throughout his useful public career, he has maintained and deservedly, the character of an able statesman, an inflexible patriot, and a Christian gentleman.

In 1857 he was elected a delegate at large to the Constitutional convention of the State of New York. In that convention were such men as Wm. M. Evarts, G. W. Curtis, Horace Greeley, Sanford E. Church, Ira Harris, Samuel J. Tilden and Edward Pierrepont, "representatives of the best legal, financial and administrative talent in the Empire State." Of a body so imposing Mr. Wheeler was chosen chairman almost by acclamation, and presided with such marked ability, dignity and impartiality, that at its close Mr. Sanford E. Church said: "I have had some experience in deliberative bodies, and I can say without qualification that for impartiality, fairness and ability, I have never seen a presiding officer exceed the presiding officer of this body." Like dignity and ability will distinguish him as President of the Senate.

THE CHICO HONOR.—A tragedy occurred at Chico, Cal., on Wednesday evening, which, for cold-blooded atrocity, and supreme hellishness, is far in advance of the Chinese slaugher at Truckee a few months since. In this instance six Chinamen had been working on a ranch; they were harmless and inoffensive, doing their work quietly, and interfering with nobody. A band of cowardly assassins stole up to their cabin at night, burst open the door, and deliberately singeing out, each his man, shot him, as he lay upon his pallet, unsuspecting of danger. Five of the six Chinamen were killed, and the sixth, by flinging death, saved his life. The miserable curs who perpetrated this outrage then set fire to the cabin, in order to conceal their hellish work, and left, congratulating themselves on having put six of the hated Mongolians out of the way.

The project is still advocated in Paris, of the advantage of increasing food supplies by the consumption of dogs. There are twenty gentlemen in Paris devoted to popularizing this new kind of meat. It is not every cur of high and low degree that suits the spit-roasting is the only plan to prepare poor Tray. The choicest dishes are from a breed known as hairless dogs said to come from China. A public banquet will soon be held, where the incredulous can taste and be converted.

Three hundred thousand pilgrims are expected to be present at the Pope's Jubilee.

The rumor that Brigham Young, Jr., is to plant a colony of 500 Mormons in the Mexican State of Sonora is not improbable. Last Spring a reconnaissance was made by agents of the Mormon prophet into Arizona with the avowed purpose of fixing some permanent settlements there, and a number of families from Utah have since settled in that territory. There is now a chain of Mormon villages extending from Bear River southwestward to Arizona. It has long been foreseen by the leaders that the resources of Utah are insufficient to sustain so large a population as their hopes and ambition lead them to anticipate, even in the present generation. They must have more room. The bleak and barren region of the north of Salt Lake presents no inducements; the south offers good climate, rich soil, and abundance of water and timber.

DON PEDRO'S DAUGHTER.—On the 1st of February the Brazilian Parliament opened at Rio Janeiro; 100 Conservatives and 20 Liberals were present. The speech of the Princess Regent was brief. She said that fortunately the country was free from epidemics; peace reigned throughout the land, and the application of the new electoral system and the new law on recruiting have produced good results. She congratulated the people on the adoption of popular school systems, on the completion of several lines of railroads, and the commencement of new lines.

THERE is a man in Southington, Conn., between fifty and sixty years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day, never had a cent in his pocket, never went to a church, wedding, or funeral, never was on a car, never went to a party, never spoke to a girl, never had a holiday, and yet has his poll tax abated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

LOST FOREVER.—A party of young men dined sumptuously at a restaurant in Dublin, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught was to pay for the dinner. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

DA. SCHLEIMAN, it is reported, has sold his forthcoming book to Mr. Murray for \$30,000. The excavations continued at Mykenae by the Greek Government resulted lately in the finding of some additional rings of massive gold and of great value.

The editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel is enthusiastic about blue glass. He laid his ears under a pane of that article for a few moments, and as a result, rejoices in a supply of the most juicy veal for family use enough to last a twelve month.

A NUMBER of Turks who sold Hollywood curiosities at the Centennial bazaars have been thrown out of employment by the close of the exhibition; and "Begorra," they say, "we ain't fools for not holdin' on to our jobs on the gravel train."

## JUST RECEIVED AND TO

## ARRIVE.

## NEW GOODS

Consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Pencils.

Photograph Albums.

Autograph Albums.

Work Boxes.

Writing Boxes.

Scribblers, Etc., Etc.

Books of Poetry, handsomely bound;

Juvenile Books, in fine binding;

Juvenile Books, in Library sets;

Bibles and Testaments.

Picture Books.

Toy Books.

Paperbacks, Etc., Etc.

Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles!

All of which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

B. M. JAMISON.

Post-Office Store.

RENO, NEVADA.

JAN. 18

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## HARD TIMES!

## DOWN!

## DOWN!

## GO THE PRICES!

## GOODS MUST BE SOLD

## SELLING OUT OUR ENTIRE

## SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

## To make room for our Fall Goods.

Patent Leather Overalls..... \$3.50

Good Merino Undershirts..... 50cts

Admiral's open-back white shirts..... \$1.50

Cotton Flannel Shirts and Drawers..... 75cts

Flannel Stockings..... 50cts

Suits worth \$25..... \$1.50

do..... \$1.25

do..... \$1.25

do..... 75cts

Cost and Ws. worth \$25..... 15.00

Casimir Palets worth \$25..... 6.00

do..... 5.00

Calico Shirts worth \$1.50..... 75cts

Shaker Socks..... 25cts

English do..... 25cts

Beltingham Socks..... 20cts

And ev'ryting else in proportion at

M. NATHAN'S.

POPULAR CLOTHING STORE

Virginia Street, Reno.

TO STOCKMEN &amp; BUTCHERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at the office of the Sierra Butter Mine and Plasma Furnace Mine, up to noon on 2d of April, 1877.

For the quantity of one or both mines, for one or two years, from the 1st day of May next with best of the best quality, in quantities as required, say from 10 to 15,000 lbs per month for the Sierra Butter Mine and 10,000 lbs per month for the Plasma Furnace Mine.

No cattle worth less than \$400. No steaks, old cows or calves will be accepted.

The cattle to be driven in the Companies' corrals in drives every ten days, and slaughtered as required.

All bids to be marked on the outside "Tender for Bids."

The Company's reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids approved by the Superintendent to the amount of \$7,000, will be required.

Further information can be had at the offices at the Mine or from Messrs. Cross &amp; Co., San Francisco.

WM. JOHNS, Superintendent.

Dene, March 6-18

NEVADA GAS COMPANY.—Location

of principal place of business, Reno, Nev.

Note.—Theirs is delinquent on the following

described stock on account of assessment No. 2, levied on the 7th day of February, 1877, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective stockholders, as follows:

Name..... No. Cert. Shrs. Amt'

McAllister Thomas..... 183 100 10.00

Mark Mrs L..... 4 100 9.00

Jordan L..... 5 500 50.00

Brown L..... 6 200 10.00

Frolik L..... 7 300 15.00

Frolik L..... 8 300 10.00

Frolik L..... 9 100 10.00

Frolik L..... 10 100 10.00

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